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Letter dated 27 June 2005 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached fifth report of Argentina submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex). I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ellen Margrethe **Løj**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

[Original: Spanish]

Letter dated 23 June 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

I have the honour to refer to the note of the Counter-Terrorism Committee requesting information additional to that provided in Argentina's fourth report to the Committee, of 19 April 2004.

In reply to that note, please find attached the fifth report of the Argentine Republic, which contains the information requested (see annex).

In the hope that the Committee finds this additional information to be sufficient, I remain at your disposal to answer any related questions you may have.

(*Signed*) César **Mayoral**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure*

[Original: English/Spanish]

In his note S/AC.40/2005/MS/OC.481 of 25 February 2005 the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) transmitted to the Government of the Argentine Republic comments and questions raised by the fourth report submitted by Argentina pursuant to paragraph 6 of the resolution, which was duly published as a Security Council document (S/2004/323). Those comments and questions relate to existing legislation, draft legislation and the implementation of operational measures pertaining to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

Below are the replies to the Committee's questions, in the order established in the note.

1. Implementation measures

1.1 ***The third report of Argentina refers on page 4 to draft legislation under consideration that would amend the Penal Code and the Act on Concealment and Laundering of Proceeds of Crime with a view to bringing Argentina fully into compliance with the legislative requirements for implementing resolution 1373 (2001). It is also indicated that such measures would allow Argentina to become a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. The Committee would appreciate it if Argentina would provide it with an update on the status of the proposed legislation and information concerning any further action taken by Argentina to strengthen its counter-terrorism capacity and modalities for cooperation with other States to combat terrorism.***

1.1.1 Status of proposed legislation

On 30 March 2005, by Act No. 26,024, the National Congress adopted the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and the initial steps towards its ratification have been taken. Once the Convention has been ratified Argentina will have become a party to the 12 United Nations anti-terrorism conventions now in force.

At the inter-American level, it should be noted that on 30 March 2005, by Act No. 26,023, the legislature adopted the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism. This instrument complements and strengthens at the regional level the obligations assumed under the United Nations conventions.

The adoption of the Convention by the legislature is in keeping with recent recommendations by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) pursuant

* Annexes are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.

to which the Argentine Republic is required to adopt various measures to adapt its legislation. These include characterizing the financing of terrorism and money-laundering as separate offences, the latter being governed by a penal regime different from the regime applicable to concealment.

In this regard, the Legislative Power has made progress in preparing draft legislation amending article 277 (on concealment) and article 278 (on money-laundering) of the Penal Code. The draft was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on 1 June 2005 and has been forwarded to the Senate for enactment into law. The text of the draft is attached in annex 2.

A problem arises inasmuch as article 277, paragraph 3, exempts from criminal liability persons who have acted on behalf of their spouse, a relative no further removed than the fourth level of consanguinity or second level of kinship, a close friend, or a person to whom a special favour is owed. Accordingly, the draft eliminates the applicability of these exceptions, which are characteristic of the offence of concealment, in money-laundering cases. Money-laundering will therefore always be a punishable offence, irrespective of the personal relationship between the person who committed the money-laundering offence and the perpetrator of the predicate offence.

Similarly, under the same draft law, banking secrecy, professional confidentiality or related forms of secrecy cannot be raised as a barrier to providing information to the Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF), which reports to the Ministry of Justice. The draft also provides that when UIF receives suspicious transaction reports it is authorized to forward dossiers to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, which would consider whether to institute criminal proceedings.

1.1.2. Measures to strengthen Argentina's counter-terrorism capacity

The Argentine Republic, by Decree No. 1,521/2004 of 3 November 2004, recently introduced legal provisions to accelerate the application to domestic law of sanctions established by the Security Council.

Article 1 of the Decree stipulates that:

> *Security Council resolutions adopted pursuant to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter which impose obligations on Member States that do not involve the use of armed force but do call for sanctions, as well as decisions relating to changes to and the termination of such sanctions, shall be disseminated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship in resolutions which shall be published in the Official Gazette.*

Article 2 provides that:

> *Where the Security Council or its subsidiary bodies identify individuals or entities covered by the sanctions regime envisaged in the resolutions referred to in article 1 of this Decree, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship shall identify the names in question in resolutions which shall published in the Official Gazette.*

With the adoption of the Decree, certain powers can be delegated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, whereas prior to its entry into force measures called for by the Security Council not involving the use of armed force could be implemented only after the National Executive Power had adopted a special decree to that effect. However, now that the new legislation is in place a ministerial resolution will suffice. This will undoubtedly accelerate compliance with the Council's mandates regarding the fight against terrorism, particularly those pertaining to the implementation of sanctions regimes involving the freezing of funds of natural and juridical persons, travel restrictions and the like.

1.1.3 Modalities for cooperation with other States

(i) ***Extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties***

The Agreement between the Argentine Republic and the Republic of El Salvador on Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters was adopted on 30 June 2004 by Act No. 25,911. The Agreement specifically states in article 6, paragraph 5(f), that terrorist acts may not be regarded as political or related offences for purposes of refusing assistance. A number of treaties are currently being negotiated and steps are being taken to adapt their provisions to the relevant criteria envisaged both in international agreements on extradition and mutual legal assistance concluded under United Nations auspices and in FATF recommendations 36-39. These criteria include not refusing extradition or legal assistance on the grounds of banking secrecy or that the offence involves fiscal matters.

(ii) *Legal cooperation in connection with the terrorist attack against AMIA*

With reference to the investigations which the Argentine Republic reported in document S/2004/323 into the terrorist attack against the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA) in Buenos Aires in 1994, the case before National Federal Criminal and Correctional Court No. 9, Registry No. 17, entitled "Pasteur 633 attack (homicide, injury, damage)", was moved to National Federal Criminal and Correctional Court No. 6, Registry No. 11, as Case No. 8566/96, entitled "Coppe, Juan Carlos et al., illegal association and other offences, attack against AMIA/DAIA [Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas]".

Part of the case was moved to Federal Oral Tribunal No. 3 for oral proceedings in open court, as Case No. 487/100 entitled "Telledin, Carlos Alberto et al., aggravated homicide (attack on AMIA headquarters)". On 2 September 2004 the Tribunal delivered its judgment nullifying some charges and absolving a series of persons tried in the case.

As from the final quarter of 2004 the investigation of the case was turned over to the Prosecution Unit established specifically for this purpose in the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation.

International arrest warrants issued for the Iranian citizens who are subjects of the investigation of the attack were renewed by the current investigating judge and therefore remain valid.

Cooperation in legal matters has continued. Argentina has sent letters rogatory to a number of countries, including Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Syria, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Venezuela. Argentina has received full or partial replies from some countries and is awaiting replies from others. For example, the office of Argentina's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Iran has not yet received replies to four of the six letters rogatory sent to that country.

(iii) ***Cooperation between administrative bodies***

At the international level, the Financial Intelligence Unit, exercising its authority under article 14, paragraph 9, of Act No. 25,246, and with a view to consolidating initiatives to prevent money-laundering, signed agreements on cooperation with regard to information exchange with 14 States, namely Paraguay, Chile, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Honduras, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Panama and Venezuela.

Similarly, in late 2003 UIF became a member of the Egmont Group, which was established in 1995 to develop linkages and mechanisms to foster cooperation in the exchange of information and experience with respect to training, technology infrastructure and communications, development of typologies, and new trends in crime. The objective of such cooperation is to maximize the functioning of the mechanisms the Group's member countries have put in place to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Argentina's UIF thus gained access to the Egmont Secure Web (ESW), which enables secure information exchanges. The network currently has 94 subscribers with which UIF is now in a position to exchange information on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

In 2004, in the context of the aforementioned exchange agreements and ESW, UIF sent 24 information requests to its counterparts in other States and received 38 such requests from its partner UIFs.

1.2 ***Argentina also indicated in its second report that the inter-ministerial committee established to examine Argentina's laws to determine whether they conformed to international requirements pursuant to the international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols concluded that a large majority of the activities that are proscribed in these conventions have already been characterized as offences in Argentina's domestic laws. The Committee would appreciate it if Argentina would provide it with an outline of the relevant laws specifically as they apply to each of the referenced activities, as well as an outline of any proposed legislation that would bring Argentina's laws into compliance, if they were not already covered in the domestic laws.***

1.2.1 Legal provisions

Argentina's existing laws conform to the requirements set out in international instruments as regards both their substantive content and matters relating to extradition and legal assistance. With regard to the latter, the provisions of Act No. 24,767, on international cooperation in criminal matters, appear to be sufficient for the purpose of implementing these instruments. Likewise, the various regulatory and operational provisions applicable to such matters as aviation and the physical protection of nuclear materials are in conformity with international norms. These provisions are incorporated into domestic law in the form of laws and regulations.

Annex 1 (attached) contains a comparative summary of the international instruments on terrorism and the criminal laws of the Argentine Republic.

There is one exception, as indicated earlier, given the fact that the relevant international convention requires States to characterize the financing of terrorism as a separate offence. Under the convention, States are obligated to criminalize the provision or collection of funds intended for the perpetration of the acts listed in the other anti-terrorism instruments now in force and to consider terrorist acts to be predicate offences to money-laundering.

Although the financing of a terrorist act would normally be covered by Book No. 1, Title No. 7, on criminal participation, of the Penal Code, both the Convention and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) require States to criminalize such financing whether or not the principal act is carried out. Accordingly, the Executive Power will include in the draft legislation referred to in question 1.1 above a provision characterizing the financing of terrorism as a separate offence.

Furthermore, as already indicated in reply to question 1.1, the legislature has adopted the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and ratification of this instrument will follow soon. Once this step has been taken and the Convention has been incorporated into domestic law, the Argentine Republic will have completed the process of adapting the provisions of its domestic law to its international obligations.

1.2.2 Operational measures

(i) *Immigration*

The Department of Immigration has reported that the measures it has taken include strengthening the procedures for detecting fraudulent documentation of passengers entering and exiting the country. In 2004 in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, 210 persons were found to have false documentation. Of these, 121 were handed over to the legal authorities and the remainder were refused entry and sent back to their countries of origin. In addition, passenger profile assessments were carried out, in many cases revealing the passengers' true nationalities. This process made it possible to identify persons who were using ideologically false documents, for example, where the supporting material for the document was authentic but the information contained was false.

The launch of the computerized Integrated Restrictions Management System (SIGER) has provided access to a more substantial database, particularly with respect to data on national and international alerts and arrests and reports of document theft. As a complement to the database, the anticipated launch of the biometric system will enable Argentina to establish linkages and directly exchange information with various countries. Fingerprints and photographs of travellers will be obtained upon entry and exit, providing data that can be checked against data stored by domestic and foreign security agencies.

(ii) *Financial entities*

The Central Bank of the Argentine Republic, acting on the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, adapted the format of the applicable provisions within its purview by adopting rules on the prevention of the financing of terrorism (Communication "A" 4273 and Communication "C" 40646).

Similarly, with a view to enabling it to monitor the entities under its control more rapidly and effectively, the Central Bank has informed financial and exchange entities of the obligation to immediately freeze assets deposited by account holders and inform it whether or not such assets exist and to do likewise in connection with other types of transactions (including withdrawals and transfers) carried out or attempted by account holders, where the names of said account holders are included in lists — disseminated in resolutions adopted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship and published in the Official Gazette — provided by the Security Council. This obligation also exists with respect to said actions by persons and entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of said persons or entities, including with regard to funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons and by the persons and entities associated with them. Reports of such activity must be provided within two business days after the names in question have been published or as soon as an account holder on the lists identified in the resolutions indicates the intention to conduct a transaction with entities in the system (Communication "A" 4218).

It should also be noted that as at 10 March 2005 the Central Bank had received 666 reports. The Bank's various inspection units generated 180 of the reports and the entities in the system provided the remaining 486.

Eighty-eight of the reports were submitted to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, 273 were referred to the Financial Intelligence Unit, 25 were archived and 280 are under review.

The reports in question involve provisions on the prevention of money-laundering and other illicit activities (Com. "A" 3094 and related communications) and the prevention of the financing of terrorism (Com. "A" 4273). By way of clarification, it should also be noted that although the transactions in question were reported in accordance with the aforementioned rules they do not indicate a direct link with terrorist financing. Rather, the reports were passed on to the legal authorities for appropriate action because the transactions were in some way unusual or suspect.

(iii) ***Insurance***

The National Superintendency of Insurance has analysed suspicious transaction reports relating to money-laundering resulting from criminal activities and, where appropriate, has forwarded the relevant reports to the Financial Intelligence Unit. The Superintendency also conducted analyses and checks in the insurance sector, thereby complying with formal UIF requirements.

(iv) ***Securities exchanges***

The National Securities Commission has directed securities markets, commodities exchanges, the Mercado Abierto Electrónico S.A., the futures and options markets, mutual funds investment companies, financial trustees and any other natural or juridical person subject to control and oversight by the Commission, pursuant to the decrees of the National Executive Power and the resolutions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship on the fight against terrorism, to freeze, without delay, funds and other financial assets of persons or entities identified on the lists contained in Security Council resolutions and to inform the Commission within twenty-four (24) hours of any transaction conducted by persons or entities identified on the lists contained in Security Council resolutions as reported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship.

In addition, the aforementioned persons and entities subject to control and oversight by the Commission are required to inform the Commission immediately of the existence of financial assets of any of the listed persons or entities, to step up measures to verify the identity of their customers and to comply with the other obligations set out in Chapter XXII, on prevention of money-laundering and other illicit activities, of the norms (N.T. 2001) established by the Commission.

(v) *Financial Intelligence Unit*

The Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF) has reported that it now has a database containing information supplied by various entities and bodies. The database comprises the following, as well as other data:

- The LAVDIN database of Financial and Exchange Transactions. Since June 2003, archived data from the Central Bank's Money-Laundering Monitoring System supplied by 155 banking, financial and exchange entities has been entered into this database. As at 30 June 2004 the database contained approximately 32 million entries.

- Database of banking system debtors. This is a copy of the public database maintained by the Central Bank concerning banking system debtors, creditor entities, debt amounts and credit status.

- Account holders register. The register, which was developed by UIF's Department of Security and Information Technology Systems, collects data on banking, financial and exchange transactions and on banking system debtors, and supplies details concerning the entities and branches where the accounts are held and the transactions are carried out.

- National Aircraft Register database. This is a copy of the database administered by the National Aircraft Register of the National Airworthiness Office and contains data concerning all aircraft registered in Argentina and their owners.

- International transfers database. This is a copy of a database — established in the context of a parliamentary investigation of capital flight — that records international transfers by individuals.

- Inbound foreign exchange database (concerning travellers entering Argentina). This is a copy of the data provided by the Customs Office with regard to sworn statements by travellers entering the country with more than US$10,000 (ten thousand United States dollars).

The Financial Intelligence Unit is also able to conduct targeted searches in the databases of other State entities, such as the Immovable Property Register of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, the National Automobile Register and the National Register of Repeat Offenders and Crime Statistics. UIF has also initiated contact with other Government bodies in order to enlist the assistance of their authorities in enabling it to access data stored in their databases, as well as to facilitate streamlined and/or more rapid access thereto. The institutions in question include the National Securities Commission, the National Superintendency of Insurance, the National Register of Persons, the National Immovable Property Register of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and the National Tax and Social Identification System.

Mention should be made of the agreement on collaboration between UIF and the Supreme Court of Justice under which UIF is able, inter alia, to seek information from the Court and search its databases for any cases involving matters within its sphere of competence. Thus, no information is kept secret from the Unit. The agreement was ratified at a plenary meeting and adopted as UIF resolution No. 04/2004.

An application has been introduced for computerizing the information contained in suspicious transaction reports (SRTs). The reports, which are received in hard copy, can thus be searched by such parameters as the SRT number, the name of the person or persons named in the reports and the document number. The availability of the data consistently facilitates efforts to establish links between cases stored in the database. In the project's second phase a program will be developed that will enable those required to report to UIF to enter data directly, generate SRTs and transmit them to the Unit via the Internet.

The Financial Intelligence Unit has reported that as at 28 February 2005, a total of 897 electronic suspicious transaction reports had been created from reports received from the following entities: financial and exchange sectors (648); funds transfer houses (93); the Federal Administration of Public Income (76); the insurance sector (27); the Central Bank of the Republic of Argentina (14); the National Securities Commission (11); bingo halls (5); notaries public (5); armoured-truck security firms (1); and publicly listed companies (1).

In the course of discharging its responsibilities UIF also receives information from other sources (Government departments, voluntary declarations and the like). Although these are not suspicious transaction reports, they are valuable contributions which UIF archives in its databases with a view to developing the Consolidated Information Register envisaged in article 15 of Act No. 25,246. UIF has reported a total of 54 such reports.

In addition, under article 13 of this Act, UIF, in its capacity as an expert body on money-laundering, collaborates with the legal authorities in proceedings in which its intervention is required. UIF is assisting these authorities with more than 60 such cases.

1.3 ***The Committee would further appreciate it if Argentina would share with it any assessments or evaluations, especially those relating to operational measures, in connection with the implementation of the resolution carried out by any international or regional institution or organization.***

During the plenary meeting in February 2005 of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, the Chairman of FATF prepared a report which was transmitted to the Government of Argentina by letter dated 24 February 2005. The letter underscored the need for Argentina to adapt its legal provisions concerning the financing of terrorism and money-laundering (see 1.1 above), and referred to a series of operational measures.

FATF also referred to measures the Government of Argentina had already adopted and those whose adoption was still pending. Section 1.2.2 above describes the operational measures adopted by each of the responsible bodies.

The operational measures referred to in the FATF report include those listed below.

(i) Measures concerning procedures for receiving, analysing and disseminating financial information and other intelligence-related information at the national and international levels

In reply to FATF, Argentina described the measures which it is in the process of adopting to facilitate investigations of possible cases involving the financing of terrorism and to modify the rules governing secrecy and confidentiality (see 1.1.1 above). Argentina also mentioned the memoranda of understanding which the Financial Intelligence Unit had entered into with its counterparts in other States (see 1.1.3 [ii] above) and the program on the exchange of information and statistical data with other bodies and reporting entities (see 1.2.2 [v] above).

(ii) Functions and powers of the authorities responsible for instituting criminal proceedings and applying the law

Argentina reported the measures which are being adopted to facilitate investigations into the financing of terrorism, as well as the introduction of computer applications and the establishment of investigation teams comprising staff from various State entities.

(iii) Identification of clients in commercial transactions and reporting of suspicious activities

Information was provided regarding the steps taken in order to identify clients or transactions posing a risk of money-laundering; harmonize the criteria applicable to financial entities; reconsider the criteria applicable to the insurance sector; and establish the true identity of beneficiaries or owners.

2. Technical Assistance

2.1 ***The Committee wishes to emphasize once more the importance that it attaches to the provision of assistance and advice in connection with the implementation of the resolution. In that regard, the Committee wishes to remind Argentina of the Committee's Directory of Assistance (www.un.org/sc/ctc), which is frequently updated to include new, relevant information on available assistance. The Committee would appreciate receiving information from Argentina concerning areas where it believes it can benefit from assistance, or where it***

might be in a position to provide technical assistance to other States in relation to the implementation of the resolution.

2.1.1 Training activities organized by Federal Government departments

- The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS), with the support of the Financial Intelligence Unit, has established a training-of-trainers project for law- enforcement agents on money-laundering and terrorist financing. The project includes an initiative to create a network of certified instructors for CICAD who will develop, design and carry out training activities in law-enforcement agencies. The initiative was launched in Buenos Aires in August and December 2004 with the following participating institutions: the Ministry of the Interior, the Argentine Federal Police, the Argentine National Gendarmerie, the Argentine Coast Guard, the Police of the Province of Buenos Aires, the Federal Administration of Public Income, the Intelligence Secretariat and the Financial Intelligence Unit.

- The Financial Intelligence Unit has organized training sessions for its own staff covering such topics as the various forms of money-laundering; organized transnational crime; international mechanisms for preventing and monitoring the laundering of the proceeds of crime; international cooperation in criminal matters; the legal framework (Act No. 25,246); the methodology developed by FATF, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank for evaluating mechanisms for preventing money-laundering; investigation of suspicious and/or unusual transactions; and typology and case analysis exercises. The Unit also organized a workshop with officials from the Ministry of the Interior and another with compliance officials of financial entities.

  In 2004 UIF provided infrastructure and training support for a seminar on preventing and monitoring money-laundering and terrorism financing sponsored by the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE). The Unit has offered to organize an internship program in 2005 to provide training in the aforementioned topics to officials from member States of CICTE.

- Within the framework of CICTE, Argentina has provided — and has offered to continue providing — various forms of technical assistance to train officials from the organization's member States. Thus, in 2004 and 2005 courses were held on port security and airport security, under the aegis of the Argentine Coast Guard and the Airport Security Police, respectively, to provide training on compliance with the standards established by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

  The National Intelligence School, which has been conducting courses for officials from Latin American countries, has invited CICTE member countries to participate in a course in 2005 on the prevention and control of terrorism.

2.1.2 Technical assistance provided by Argentine experts

1. Argentina attaches the utmost importance to the work of the United Nations with respect to technical assistance in the fight against terrorism. Accordingly, it has collaborated actively in efforts to promote training on legal matters by supporting the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in particular at the regional level. Assistance has been provided on such topics as the drafting of legislation and the training of judges, prosecutors and other officials.

In this regard, as indicated in section 2.3 of Argentina's previous report (S/2004/323), Argentina, acting through the Legal Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNDOC with a view to providing technical assistance to Latin American countries through an interdisciplinary team of experts, which has already carried out a significant number of missions.

To this end, Argentine experts have participated in seminars, workshops and other activities conducted in Latin America by UNODC in conjunction with the Committee Against Terrorism of the Organization of American States (CICTE/OAS) and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

In particular, Argentine experts participated in the regional seminars held in San José, Costa Rica, in January 2004 and March 2005, as well as in seminar follow-up activities.

It should be noted that Argentine officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UIF and other bodies have participated in seminars to train expert evaluators organized by the Financial Action Task Force of South America on Money-Laundering (GAFISUD). These officials have international experience in this sphere and are available to provide training on assessing compliance with standards for the prevention and control of money-laundering to officials of countries that are just starting to address the subject. Depending on the particular requirements in each case, tailored advice can be given regarding legal, financial and operational questions about the work of financial institutions.

2. Within the framework of the 3+1 Mechanism (the arrangement established by Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, which share a border, and the United States of America, which was invited by the three countries to join them), Argentina has offered expert assistance for activities planned for 2005. These include analysis and implementation of plans for the joint patrol of Lake Itaipú and the adjacent waters; implementation of integrated immigration and customs controls in the tri-border area; implementation of the FATF 40+8 Recommendations and the Task Force's recommendations on cross-border transport of cash; analysis by financial information units of the diversion of cash through non-profit organizations; and the adoption of guidelines for information exchange regarding cargo flights in the tri-border area.

2.1.3 Technical assistance required by Federal Government departments

(i) Department of Immigration

In the light of the measures it has adopted (see 1.2.2 [i] above), the Department recognizes that it needs to expand its knowledge with respect to the regulatory, legal and empirical issues involved. The Department would therefore welcome invitations on a regular basis to attend seminars, courses, workshops and the like concerning fraudulent documentation.

(ii) Central Bank of the Argentine Republic

The Bank has indicated that in order to carry out its work on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism more effectively it would, if possible, appreciate receiving assistance in the following areas:

- Technical advice to help it create a consolidated database of transactions conducted by financial entities in accordance with existing standards.

- Information that will enable it to evaluate international experience and standards with a view to devising a parameter for creating profiles of persons (personal data, activities and the like) and its relationship to transactions conducted and the various financial instruments employed. The objective is to facilitate the analysis and/or detection of unusual transactions.

- Technical assistance regarding the transmission of data from entities to the Central Bank and the storage of said data for the purpose of creating a database (for example, encryption, physical and logical security, data storage capacity).

(iii) National Superintendency of Insurance

Inasmuch as the Superintendency is responsible for monitoring all subjects and products that play a role the insurance sector, its officials would benefit from any training, assistance and education that may be available in the future as part of the fight against terrorism. Instruction would be particularly welcome regarding ways to improve techniques for international investigations of procedures developed in the insurance sector — on the basis of experience gained in investigations of legal or illegal organizations, whether profit-making or non-profit — for the purpose, inter alia, of collecting funds to finance international terrorist groups.

(iv) Financial Intelligence Unit

The Unit would like to participate in the following assistance programs listed on the Committee's website:

* EC external assistance facilitating the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1373(2001): an overview – European Commission

Subprogramme:

Fight against networks related to terrorism

* Training and other assistance related to the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1373(2001) (United States of America)

Subprogrammes:

Bureau of Diplomatic Security (State)
Course name: Financial Underpinning of Terrorism

Federal Bureau of Investigation (Justice)
Course name: International Financial Institution Fraud
Course name: White collar Crime/Financial Crimes Seminar

Internal Revenue Service (Treasury)
Course name: Money-Laundering Training
Course name: Money-Laundering and Financial Investigative Techniques
Course name: Training and Technique Application – Advanced

Office of Technical Assistance (Treasury)
Course name: Principles and Techniques of Financial Investigation

United States Customs Service (Treasury)
Course name: Money-Laundering Seminar (MLS)
Course name: Outbound Currency Interdiction Seminar

United States Secret Service (Treasury)
Course name: Combating Economic Fraud and Counterfeiting